

PRICE 6d

PUBLIC HEALTH
AND
SOCIAL WELFARE
IN
GERMANY.

BEING PAPERS CONTRIBUTED BY
MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPERTS IN
CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF
THE WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION TO GERMANY

23 MAY—10 JUNE, 1930

[TRANSLATED]

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THANK ALL THOSE TO WHOSE COURTESY
THEY ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PRIVILEGE
OF VISITING THE INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED
IN THESE PAGES. IN PARTICULAR THEY
WISH TO THANK PROFESSOR ROTT AND THE
STAFF OF THE
DEUTSCHE GESUNDHEITSFÜRSORGESCHULE,
THROUGH WHOSE CO-OPERATION THEIR VISIT
TO GERMANY WAS MADE POSSIBLE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE IN THE CITY OF BERLIN.

By DOCTOR O. SCHWEERS,

Head of the Personal Health and Welfare Department in
the Central Public Health Department of the City of
Berlin.

Local government in the City of Berlin, with a population of 4,100,000, is administered through the Central Office and twenty district offices. Public Health matters affecting the central part of the city are dealt with at the Central Office, the Public Health administration of the various districts being dealt with in the district offices.

At the head of the whole Public Health Administration of the City of Berlin is Professor von Drigalski, the elected official chairman of the Public Health Committee, the central Public Health Department being under his immediate control. The Public Health Departments in the three districts of Charlottenburg, Schöneberg and Neukölln, are each under a Medical Officer of Health who is also a member of the local District Council. The remaining districts are in charge of Medical Officers of Health who are not members of the Council.

There is a separate department for Personal Health and Welfare in the Central Public Health Office, of which Doctor Schwéers is the head. The principles and policy underlying the Personal Health and Welfare Work in Greater Berlin are settled here, and reports are received in this office dealing with this branch of Public Health work in the whole of Berlin. These reports form the basis for the further development of principles and policy.

The Personal Health and Social Welfare Department deals with the following matters:

- (1) Marriage Consultation Centres.
- (2) Ante-Natal Care.

- (3) Infant and Child Welfare.
- (4) School Medical Service.
- (5) School Dental Service.
- (6) Medical Officers for Games and Sports.
- (7) Care of Cripples.
- (8) Tuberculosis.
- (9) Venereal Diseases.
- (10) Alcoholics and Drug Addicts.
- (11) Psychotherapy.
- (12) Cancer and Rheumatism.
- (13) Hospital Almoners' Work.
- (14) Popular Health Education.

In all these branches the work of the Welfare Department is based throughout on certain fundamental principles.

The Department is also responsible for arranging convalescence for all the children and adult hospital patients in Greater Berlin. In connection with this work, the Department co-operates with sixty different sanatoria and convalescent homes, both public and private. In 1929, about six thousand patients were convalesced.

The Central Public Health Department utilises the staff of the Welfare Department in carrying out its legal obligations for combating venereal disease. The large Number 1 V.D. Consultation Centre, as well as the Reinickendorf Hospital, are administered by the Central Public Health Department. Apart from this, the staff of the Local Health Departments is responsible for all forms of practical social welfare work.

The following notes give some idea of the nature and extent of the organisation of these various branches of welfare work in Greater Berlin:

1. Marriage Consultation Centres.

There are fourteen of these Centres, some of them grant-aided and staffed by Assistant Medical Officers. The work of these Centres consists in advising those intending marriage, and married people, as to their fitness for marriage, and on matters of sexual health.

2. Ante-Natal Care.

There are forty-six Ante-Natal Clinics, staffed by specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology. Most of the Ante-natal Clinics are connected with Infant Welfare Centres, the Health Visitors of the Infant Welfare

Centres undertaking the visiting in connection with the Ante-natal Clinics. The work of the Ante-natal Clinics consists in providing medical examination of and advice to expectant mothers. Sessions at which advice is given on legal and domestic questions are also arranged at the Ante-natal Clinics.

3. Infant and Child Welfare.

There are eighty-one welfare centres, staffed by a hundred and twelve doctors, most of whom are children's specialists. The Centres are responsible for supervising the health of infants, advising, and (if treatment cannot be ensured elsewhere) treating mothers, and treating infants. About eighty per cent. of the notified births are reached through the infant welfare centres.

4. School Medical Service.

In the School Medical Department, about sixty-five School Medical Officers, twelve Assistant School Medical Officers, and one hundred and forty School Nurses and Welfare Workers are employed. All Elementary, Central, and Secondary Schools come within its scope. The doctors are responsible for the systematic supervision of the health of the children. Treatment is only provided when this cannot be insured elsewhere. In 1929 about one hundred and fifty thousand children were present at cleanliness inspections, made by school doctors.

5. School Dental Service.

There are eighteen school Dental Clinics, and seven branch clinics, staffed by thirty-five dentists, twenty four assistant dentists, and forty dental nurses. All children in the Berlin Elementary Schools, as well as the scholars and bursars in the Secondary Schools, are dealt with by this department. The School Dental Service is carried out on the "Systematic Fitness Inspection" principle, that is, every child is examined every two years, and when necessary, treated. Between the regular dental inspections, the school nurses, who visit the homes, are able to send children needing dental treatment to the School Dental Clinic (Polyclinic treatment). In 1929, about seventy thousand school children were seen at the regular inspections, and sixty-five thousand others were treated apart from this.

6. Medical Officer for Games and Sports.

There are fourteen Consultation Centres staffed by

Medical Officers for Games. At these Centres, examinations are made as to personal fitness for various forms of sport, and the health of those in training is supervised.

7. Care of Cripples.

There are ten Municipal Welfare Centres for Cripples, which arrange and supervise curative treatment for children and young people. In 1929, there were nine thousand seven hundred new cases at these Centres, and four thousand four hundred young persons were cured to the extent of being able to work.

8. Tuberculosis.

There are twenty-six Tuberculosis Dispensaries, with forty-one doctors and seventy-five Health Visitors, and about thirty-two thousand patients. In 1929, about two hundred and seventy thousand physical examinations and about one hundred and fifty thousand home visits were made.

9. Venereal Disease Work.

There are nineteen Consultation Centres, at ten of which treatment is also given, staffed by forty-three doctors and fifty-five nurses. Consultation and Treatment Centres are concerned solely with the medical care of the patients. The social and moral side of the work of combatting venereal diseases is dealt with in a separate Almoners' Department with a staff of twenty-eight. Between the 1st October 1928, and the 30th September 1929, about thirty-five thousand new cases attended the Centres, and two hundred and thirty thousand consultations took place. The Consultation Centres supervise the health of 5,600 persons connected with licensed brothels.

The branches of Public Health and Social Welfare Work described above are now completely, or nearly completely, organised. Some of the remaining branches of the work are still only in the early stages of their development, so that further information about them would be of little use here.

In conclusion, we would draw attention to the fact that all these various branches of the Public Health Service are open to everyone free of charge, irrespective of their means, whether insured or uninsured, or of any other formality. The Municipal Welfare Department works in close co-operation with the Insurance Societies and voluntary health organisations.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE IN LICHTENBURG.

I. General.

The City of Berlin is divided into twenty administrative districts, one of which is the industrial district of Lichtenburg. This includes Lichtenberg, Rummelsburg, Friedrichsfelde, Karlshorst, Riesdorf, Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf, Mahrzahn and Hellersdorf. The salaried mayor or burgomaster is the chief officer of the district, with six salaried and six honorary aldermen. There are fifty members of the district council.

The Public Health Department works hand in hand with the organisations for child welfare and social welfare generally, and carries on a systematic campaign against social and other evils inimical to public health. The basis of its work is the recognition of the conditions and environment connected with ill-health among the working population, the reciprocal effects of housing, kind of work, the hours, place, and speed of work, leisure, recreation, kind of food, causes of early death, and the bearing of all these on the possibility of preventing or checking, in the early stages, outbreaks of infectious diseases.

In this endeavour the Public Health Department utilises the services of all welfare organisations, whether public, private, or semi-public, engaged in the work of prevention and after-care, and contributes to the work which it supports through the services of a number of officially appointed Doctors, Health Visitors, and Administrative Officers, all of whom show a real enthusiasm for their work.

The Public Health Department is concerned with every aspect of Public Health, not only the health of the individual and of his family, but that of every section of the population which is exposed to the risk of ill-health. The Preventive Services are concerned with those who, though well, need special care on psychological and social grounds, e.g., expectant mothers, infants, toddlers, school children, school leavers, adolescents, and old people. Others need care because on account of their own illness they may be a serious danger both to themselves and the community, if not removed from their own homes (patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental breakdown, alcoholic excess, mental deficiency, lunacy, venereal disease, infectious diseases, crippling, etc.)

The head of the Public Health Department in the district is the Medical Officer of Health. The chief officer of the district is an alderman elected on political grounds and not a doctor. Besides the Medical Officers and Sisters in the Hospital, and the staff of other institutions, there are four school Medical Officers, three Medical Officers for Social Welfare, a Tuberculosis Officer, an Orthopaedic Specialist, three School Dentists, a Baths Doctor, a Medical Officer and a woman Medical Officer for Venereal Disease work, seven School Nurses, five Tuberculosis Visitors, ten Infant Welfare Workers, one Health Visitor for expectant mothers, one Hospital Almoner, two Venereal Disease Nurses, three Dental Nurses and one nurse attached to the laboratory. Thirteen members of the Council help in the work of the Public Health Department, the Department being responsible for all kinds of health work in the district, including the hospital, the disinfecting station, and the public baths.

II. Institutions and detailed organisation of Health and Welfare Work.

1. An ante-natal Centre with two Branch Centres.
2. Five Infant and Child Welfare Centres.
3. Seven School Medical districts, with eleven School Doctors' consultation rooms.
4. A school dental clinic, at which dental treatment for adults is given.
5. A technical and continuation school doctor's consultation centre for youths.
6. A technical and continuation school doctor's consultation centre for girls.
- 7 Two tuberculosis dispensaries connected with the X-Ray department in the Town Hall and including an Inhalatorium.
8. The Consultation centre for the official medical examination of officials, teachers, for disputed insurance cases, and for industrial medical examinations.
9. A centre in connection with convalescent treatment for children and adults.
10. A clinic for mental cases of all grades and all ages.
11. A nasal clinic.
12. A Consultation Centre for alcoholic addicts.
13. A V.D. Clinic, for consultation and treatment.
14. A Health Council connected with the R.G.B.G.

15. A Consultation Centre for the Medical Officer for Games and Sports.
16. A Marriage Consultation Centre.
17. A Consultation Centre for those intending to marry.
18. A Consultation Centre at the baths.
19. A Consultation Centre for advice (?) as to the edibility of fungi.
20. Home Nursing.
21. Hospital Almoner's work.
22. The Municipal General Hospital.
23. The Maternity Hospital.
24. Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.
25. A Diphtheric Immunisation Centre.
26. A Small Pox Immunisation Centre.
27. Partial control of three Ambulance Stations.
28. Municipal Midwives.
29. The Public Baths, with a medical department.
30. The Open-Air Baths.
31. Medical supervision of the Babies' Home, of the Children's House in the Simphonstrasse, with its Creche-Kindergarten and play-room, six municipal children's homes, eleven private Day Nurseries, one private creche.
32. Medical control of Cripples' Welfare.
33. Medical control of children's convalescence.
34. Medical control of the two children's Day and Night Nurseries.
35. Medical control of the Ravenstein Woods Convalescent Home.
36. Medical control of the children's Convalescent Home at Muritz on the Baltic.
37. Medical control of health education.
38. Medical supervision of school breakfasts and dinners.
39. Medical advice on physical training.
There is a stadium and nine playing fields with an area of 163,300 square metres.
40. Medical supervision of factories, workshops and business premises for the District Council.

III. School Dental Clinic.

"Fitness Examinations" are made, each child, beginning in the youngest class, being seen, and if necessary, treated by the dentist once a year. The dental scheme provides for the child being taken to the Clinic by a teacher, twenty-one thousand children having to be dealt with each year. In addition to this, there is a session at the

Poly-Clinic for school children every day. Every school entrant is given a toothbrush at the first examination. All adults entitled to dental treatment and dentures at the expense of the Town Welfare Department receive advice and treatment at the Clinic. Dentures are supplied in accordance with arrangements with private dentists.

IV. Remedial Exercises Gymnasium in Public Baths.

Welfare work for cripples as defined in the law of 6th May, 1928, includes one thousand eight hundred children and young people in the district within its scope, of these a certain number are treated at home. Severe cases of spinal curvature receive either operative treatment in the University Hospital, Ziegelstrasse, or massage or remedial exercises as in-patients, but the majority receive out-patient treatment. The out-patient department for children suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones and joints is in the Eberswalderstrasse under Professor Kisch. In October 1928, a gymnasium for remedial exercises was opened at the Public Baths, treatment being given under the constant supervision of an orthopaedic specialist and under the direction of a qualified teacher of orthopaedic remedial exercises. Slight cases are treated here with the best results.

V. Public Baths.

The Public Baths were opened on the 2nd February, 1928.

In the centre block are the administrative offices, sanitary offices, and a consulting room for the Medical Officer for sports and games.

In the basement are work-shops, store-rooms and a hairdressing saloon.

On the ground floor are forty-eight shower baths, for men and women.

On the first floor there are seventy-four slipper baths, for men and women.

On the second floor are the medical baths, including the Russo-Roman bath with twenty-nine couches, various light baths, a vapour bath, hot and warm air baths, douche rooms, etc. Every kind of medical bath is provided and free medical advice.

On the attic floor are air and light baths with dressing cubicles and shower baths, for men and women.

On each side of the centre block is one of the 40 metre long buildings containing the swimming baths. The men's swimming bath is 25 metres long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ metres broad and holds 550 cubic metres of water, the depth ranging from 70 centimetres to 3.55 metres. In the building containing the men's bath are seventy-six dressing rooms, one-hundred and twenty dressing boxes, thirty shower baths and twenty foot baths. The women's swimming bath is only 20 metres long, the other dimensions being the same. There are sixty dressing rooms, one hundred and twelve dressing boxes, twenty-four shower baths and twelve foot baths. On two afternoons a week, the men's swimming bath is used for mixed bathing. In the evenings, the swimming baths are reserved for swimming and games clubs.

The most up-to-date machinery is used for changing the water, satisfying all hygienic requirements. The water in the swimming baths is constantly filtered by a rotary pump. In ten hours the entire contents of each bath has been through the gravel filter and is purified to a crystal clearness. It has been rendered germ free by adding chloride. The temperature of the water is kept at twenty degrees Centigrade and that of the air twenty-five degrees Centigrade.

Swimming instruction is compulsory for the three top classes in the elementary schools and for the five top classes in the central schools. Every class receives one hour's weekly instruction in swimming. From ninety to nine-five per cent. of the school children learn swimming.

VI. Ante-natal Care.

Ante-Natal work is in the hands of doctors and Health Visitors. In addition to the clinic at the Hospital, the Health Visitor has a Consultation Centre in the thickly populated central part of the district, and in one of the out-lying districts. Besides medical advice and supervision, advice on domestic, social, and legal questions is available for expectant mothers, in conjunction with social welfare work for young people and families. About 2,300 consultations take place every year.

VII. Municipal General Hospital.

The Municipal Hospital was opened on the 1st November, 1914, with four-hundred-and-fifty beds, which includes the following departments: surgical, gynaecological, x-ray, infectious diseases, maternity, a private

ward, and a post-mortem department. The average duration of treatment is 20.3 days, the total number of days' treatment given a year averaging 150,000.

VIII. Maternity Hospital.

The nearly completed Maternity Hospital is on the opposite side of the street, maternity cases being at present treated in the Maternity Department of the Municipal General Hospital, containing twenty-four beds. The Maternity Hospital will be opened next winter and will be one of the most up-to-date and largest institutions in Berlin. It will have one-hundred-and-thirty-eight beds for mothers, and eighty-two additional cots for infants, with departments for septic and aseptic cases as well as an out-patients' department.

IX. The Disinfecting Station.

The Disinfecting Station forms part of the hospital. It carries out about 20,000 disinfections a year, including the clothes of patients discharged from the hospital, and verminous cases sent to the cleansing station. When required it helps in bacteriological work, and is also responsible for the suppression of gnats and rats. In addition to the usual disinfecting plant, there is a de-verminising and cleansing station.

X. Young People's Social Club.

This club in the Gunterstrasse is one of four which is open every week-day evening from six to ten, and on Sundays from four to ten. In each of these clubs, besides recreation rooms, there are magic lanterns, wireless, a library, a piano and a gramophone, a dark room, and a handy-crafts room.

XI. The Children's Home.

This Home in Friedrichsfeld, as well as another in Marlsdorf, is used for orphans of school age for whom the town is responsible, as well as for other school children who for any reason cannot remain in their parents' homes. Each Home can accommodate fifty children.

XII. Infant Welfare.

The Welfare Centre, in an old adapted cottage, comprises a waiting room, receiving room, weighing room, doctor's room, room for light treatment, isolation room and a store room. Every Welfare Centre is

equipped with an ultra-violet ray apparatus, and is attended by children under school age, as well as by infants. All pre-school children, without exception, come within the scope of the Children's Welfare Department. On the birth of a child, every mother receives a letter of congratulation from the Public Health Department, telling her of the place and time of consultations at the Infant Welfare Centre. In necessitous cases, if recommended by the doctor, free babies' baskets, outfits, and a grant of money are given, while for the unemployed free milk, cod-liver oil, rusks, biscuits, lime preparations, as well as ultra-violet light treatment, etc., are provided. Infants and pre-school children who are tuberculosis contacts are examined by the Medical Officer in the X-ray Department, children over the age of three being sent away to the country if necessary.

About 200,000 consultations take place every year. The infant mortality rate continues to fall, in spite of bad housing.

XIII. Kratkestrasse Housing Scheme.

Particulars as to rents must be obtained from the District Office. In all, over six thousand new flats have been built in the district since 1925 by various societies and associations. The housing estate has its own kindergarten for the staffing and conduct of which the Local Authority is responsible. Further information can best be obtained from the architect himself who will be found in the Capriviallee.

XIV. Open-Air River Baths.

The open-air baths at Lichtenburg were opened in May, 1927. It is the only one in Europe which combines free bathing with facilities for swimming clubs. A peculiarity of these baths is the use which is made of the tepid water from the power station at Klingenberg. This water flows through two bathing pools, raising the temperature of the water, and thus making open-air bathing possible when the weather is cool. The foot baths in the dressing boxes and the thirty-eight shower baths are supplied with warm water. The area of the baths is 6,400 square metres. In all, there is: a warm bathing pool, 50 x 25 metres; a pool for clubs, 100 x 25 metres, with a diving board ten metres high; a bathing pool for school children, 50 x 25 metres; a paddling pool for small children, containing fourteen cubic metres of water.

An area of twenty-six thousand square metres of river bank is used in connection with this open-air bath. There are facilities for twelve-thousand people to undress, those using the bath being obliged to leave their clothes in the cloak-room for safe keeping, free of charge. A separate cloak-room is provided for school children, and for swimming clubs, besides separate accommodation for valuables, bicycles, motor-bicycles, perambulators and dogs. There is an inn with a terrace and restaurant.

In the office building there are also sanitary offices with interesting life-saving and artificial respiration appliances, as well as a consultation room for the Medical Officer of Games. The trams and the motor-boats make the baths easy of access, and about half a million people use them in the summer. Constant attention is paid to the cleanliness of the water, from the point of view of health.

XV. School Clinic in Holtenstrasse.

For every six thousand school children, one school doctor and two School Nurses are appointed. There are eleven doctors' rooms equipped with the most-up-to-date instruments and a record card is kept by the school doctor of each child, the teacher being informed of any defects by so-called "supervision" card. Every child comes before the school doctor for cleanliness inspection every eighteen months. In addition to this, each school doctor has two consultations a week in his own district at which parents can obtain advice about their children. He also specially examines the children in connection with their fitness for games and swimming, as well as the need for convalescence and special diet. Working in the closest co-operation with the teacher each School Nurse arranges for consultation with the parents for one hour once a week in every school. In addition to his other duties every school doctor is responsible for the prevention of infection in accordance with the regulations of the Public Health Department, as well as the supervision of hygiene of the school buildings, day nurseries, nursery schools, and kindergartens in his district. On an average, each child has a bath once a week in the school shower baths.

XVI. Tuberculosis Dispensaries in Weichselstrasse.

There are two dispensaries for the use of each district. In addition to the morning sessions there are evening

sessions for people who are at work, three doctors in addition to Tuberculosis Health Visitors being on the staff. In each dispensary there is a waiting room, reception room, an office, a dressing room, and a laboratory. Besides the usual clinical examination, consultations with a throat specialist can be arranged. In the laboratory, besides the usual clinical methods, the most delicate special methods for the protection of tuberculosis are employed. Every patient is examined separately.

The Lichtenberg Public Health Department is responsible for the treatment of patients insured with the District Insurance Society and other approved societies. Grants are made for food, extra nourishment and tonics, and rent subsidies are given directly and indirectly.

Rooms occupied by tubercular patients are under constant supervision and are frequently disinfected. There is a special branch of welfare work for visiting tubercular patients in their own homes. In co-operation with the factory doctors patients are recommended for specially suitable work. Through the Tuberculosis Dispensaries cases with penumo-thorax are under constant supervision, a modern inhalation room being provided.

The X-ray Department at the Town Hall is used in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary. This has a work-room, dressing room, X-ray room and laboratory. For tubercular patients a clinical examination, blood pressure test with a diagram of the blood, and an X-ray examination is made, photographs being supplied, if necessary. Tubercular patients, school children, pre-school children and infants are X-rayed when necessary. At least two thousand X-ray examinations are made every year.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries deal with twelve thousand cases a year and Tuberculosis Visitors make six thousand five-hundred visits annually. Extra nourishment consisting of milk, bacon, butter, cod liver oil, malt, groats and special food preparations, and a great number of sputum flasks are given and bedding and chair beds are provided. About ninety-thousand marks a year are spent on Tubercular patients and besides this serious cases are admitted to the special wards of the Hospitals.

XVII. Children's House in the Simplionstrasse.

The Children's House in the Simplionstrasse, includes a kindergarten, a play room and a day nursery and a

toddlers' room. It takes fifty babies and toddlers and was opened in October 1929.

BARMBECK GENERAL HOSPITAL, HAMBURG.

(Paper supplied by the courtesy of the Medical Superintendent).

THE BARMBECK GENERAL HOSPITAL was built between 1910 and 1915, the largest part having been built in 1913 and 1914. The hospital covers an area of 55 acres. Although the hospital was originally only intended for 1,600 patients, the normal number now received is 2,400, the greatest possible number being 2,700.

The hospital has departments for every kind of patient except certified lunatics. The present distribution of beds among the different departments is roughly as follows:—

i. Medical Department (including paediatrics block).	..	..	330	beds
ii. Medical Department, (including infectious block).	..	..	400	„
iii. Medical Department, (physical therapy).	..	..	200	„
iv. Medical Department, (nervous diseases).	..	..	180	„
v. Surgical Department	..	..	300	„
Surgical Department	..	..	150	„
vi. Gynaecological and Maternity Department.	..	..	200	„
vii. Skin and Venereal Diseases Department.	..	..	550	„
viii. Eye Department	..	..	40	„
ix. Throat, Nose and Ear Department			50	„
x. Dental Department	..	..	—	„
Total			2,400	beds

In addition to these clinical departments, there are departments for X-ray, pathology and anatomy, bacteriology and serology and physiological biochemistry. The hospital also has its own pharmacy.

The hospital is built in separate detached blocks, each of two storeys with a third (attic) floor containing accommodation for the staff. On each floor there are two large wards, which accommodate from 14 to 20 patients.

Opening out of the corridor between the large wards are a number of single private wards, and other rooms for the necessary ward works—a ward-kitchen, bathroom, a room in which patients are examined etc. There is a special administrative block, with a section for the admission of patients. For educational and religious purposes there is another building containing a lecture room seating 250 people.

The hospital has a special section containing 250 beds for infectious diseases, built on English lines. There is also a section for remedial exercises and games, and a kitchen for special diets, quite apart from the ordinary kitchen, in which about 150 special diets are prepared daily.

The hospital has its own arrangements for domestic and technical undertakings of all kinds, the area of the buildings for these purposes having been considerably enlarged in 1928 and 1929. The hospital supplies its own drinking water, central hot-water heating and hot water supply, and has its own electricity plant. In the large kitchen as many as 3,000 meals can be prepared daily. The laundry is equipped with the most modern machinery.

The whole hospital is in charge of the Medical Superintendent, assisted by a Secretary Superintendent, for business, domestic and technical matters. Each clinical department is in charge of a specialist. The hospital is under the control of the Health Department of the City of Hamburg.

Further detailed information on the work, organisation and administration of the hospital is contained in an illustrated booklet which will be handed to the visitors.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BUCH.

BUCH is on the Berlin-Bernauer line, 25 minutes by train from Berlin. The Children's Hospital is 8 minutes' walk from the station on the edge of the forest, the site covering 41 hectares. The building was completed as a mental hospital in 1914, by the city architect Her Hoffmann. As the number of mental patients decreased considerably during the war, but as, on the other hand, there was a great demand for beds for sick and wounded soldiers, the institution was taken over as a military hospital.

In May 1929 the military authorities gave up the

institution, which, after structural alterations and additions, was turned into the Children's Hospital.

A broad avenue of elms, to the right of which are the houses of the staff, leads to the administrative block, the courtyard of the hospital being reached through a big gateway. Nine large blocks of children's wards, the Nurses' Home, recreation rooms, and the kitchen and milk kitchen are inside the high wall. Each building is surrounded by a garden, all being connected by a broad paved path with lime trees on each side. Outside the walls there are four other small blocks of children's wards, with large grounds, and a large field with six shelters. This hospital takes children suffering from chronic complaints, especially those needing open air and sun treatment, which the city hospitals can only provide to a limited extent.

At present there are about 1,100 child patients. Cases treated are:—

Serious cases of rickets, anaemia, and other constitutional ailments.

Chronic respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchial catarrh, asthma, costal pleurisy, and chronic inflammation of the lungs.

Chronic nutritional disorders, skin diseases, diseases of the nervous system and other organs.

All forms of tuberculosis (lungs, glands, peritoneal and lupus).

Venereal diseases.

Besides the separate blocks for each of these groups, there is a quarantine block, and a ward for certain acute infectious diseases which develop in the quarantine block. All children are put in quarantine on admission. For small children the period is 24 days, owing to the long incubation period of measles, mumps and chickenpox, and the long period needed for the detection of fresh cases of whooping cough. Children over six years of age, who are all drawn from the usual class of hospital patients and who have nearly all had the above illnesses, are only kept in quarantine for eight days, chiefly in order to prevent the introduction of scarlet fever and diphtheria into the hospital. Only if no infectious case has occurred in the ward during the quarantine period is the child moved to the block in which similar cases to his own are being treated. In addition to the quarantine arrangements there are numerous other preventive measures against infection.

Children are admitted between the ages of 14 days and 16 years. The average stay in the hospital is three months, but bad cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints often remain much longer, sometimes for several years.

Children are recommended by the Public Health and Welfare Department of the City of Berlin (Infant and Child Welfare Centres) or by their own doctors. In every case, admission is made through the Municipal Office for the Allocation of Hospital Beds. The daily charge for treatment is 5 Mk. for cases of acute infectious illnesses, and half this amount for cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases. This is either paid by the parents or, if they are not in a position to do so, (and the majority are not,) by the Welfare Department or from National Health Insurance funds.

The administration of the hospital is in the hands of a Chief Administrative Officer and his staff. The medical care of the children is in the hands of the Medical Director, two Senior Medical Officers, and 12 Assistant Medical Officers.

The large blocks can take 100 children each, and the smaller 50. Each block is in charge of a Sister with from 22 to 30 nurses under her. The nursing staff of the hospital consists in all of a Matron, fourteen Sisters, two X-ray nurses, two orthopaedic nurses and two nurses who help in the laboratories. Most of the nurses belong to the Berlin Municipal Nurses' Association, a good education is required for this, which demands the certificate for General Nursing and the State Infant Welfare Examination. The nurses work from 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. with two hours daily, and a day and a half a week, off duty. Night duty lasts for fourteen days. The nurses live in the hospital. Sisters are on Grade 5a of the salary scale, and the nurses on grade 6a.

In the open-air blocks, there are from 8 to 14 beds in each ward. Each child has a list of his own belongings, a wash-basin, thermometer, tooth mug, toothbrush, comb and brush, medicine-spoon and chamber utensil. Every block is provided with fixed washing basins outside the wards, and recreation rooms. The children, however, spend the whole time in the open-air, both summer and winter, unless it is raining or extremely cold. The small children are wheeled on the veranda in their cots, or put on long chairs in the garden. For at least eight months of the year the tubercular children

are nursed in shelters day and night, being taken into the wards at night during the coldest three or four months of the year. There are 50 cots in each shelter, in the middle of which is a room for the night-nurses which can be warmed, a bath room and W.C's. The shelters have windows in the back wall, while in front they can be protected against heavy rain or thunder storms by venetian blinds which can easily be lowered. In almost all the blocks there are arrangements for sun treatment and orthopaedic apparatus, in addition to two central gymnasia for less serious cases. There is also a well-equipped X-ray room and a dental room, in which a dentist attends twice a week.

The children's clothing is adapted to open-air treatment. In summer they run about bare-footed, wearing only bathing drawers and the older girls bathing dresses. In the colder weather they wear leather sandals and sports costumes, and in winter, stockings, boots and woollen jerseys under the sports costumes, and cloaks and woollen caps over them.

The meals are prepared in the central kitchen, a head cook, two cooks, 30 maids and three porters being employed. Besides large gas ovens, steam cookers and boilers are used. Meals are taken to the various blocks on trolleys in large covered containers marked with the number of the block. For the shelters, there are special containers which keep the food hot longer. In each block there is a housekeeping-sister, whose business it is to look after the diets and serve the food. There are three normal diets, according to the children's ages, in addition to which each child has half a litre of milk a day and fresh fruit.

The milk for the children is boiled in a special milk kitchen, in which the babies' bottles are also prepared. 850 litres of milk are handled daily, being delivered after cooling from the municipal farms. The equipment of the milk kitchen is in accordance with modern requirements, and three nurses, three maids and a porter work in it.

In addition to a sewing room, the hospital has its own carpenters', upholsterers' and locksmiths' workshops.

To meet the need of the children who have to stay in the hospital for years for mental stimulus and education, there are three women teachers and seven kindergarten mistresses on the staff. The teachers endeavour to teach

the children the principal subjects in groups. Blackboards and other teaching apparatus are provided, as well as special desks and portable blackboards for teaching the children who are in plaster beds. The kindergarten mistresses teach artistic crafts, singing, and handwork. They get up little entertainments and plays with the children. A Protestant and a Roman Catholic chaplain also teach the children. Regular services are held in the Hospital Chapel.

When the children are discharged from the hospital, reports of each case are sent to the Welfare Centre concerned, each Centre being responsible for the after-care of the children. A Health Visitor has been attached to the staff of the hospital during the last year.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AT JENA.

By Professor Dr. Ibrahim, Jena.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN at Jena was founded in 1917 with funds from the Carl Zeiss Foundation, to which it still belongs and which bears the whole cost of maintenance. The Medical Superintendent of the hospital (Professor Ibrahim) is the regular Professor in Children's Diseases in the University of Jena, the hospital being placed at his disposal for research and teaching purposes in the University.

The Children's Hospital consisted originally of four quite separate buildings.

One building is used as a Children's Clinic and Infant Welfare Centre, and for consultations for children receiving free (milk or food) and for boarded-out children. The laboratories and most of the accommodation for the nursing staff are also in this building.

The second building is a small house in which the porter and other members of the staff live. Next door to this are the third and fourth buildings. These were joined by a connecting building in 1921—1923 and constitute the actual Children's Hospital. It has cots for 112 children, of whom 60—80 are infants. The Hospital has no department for infectious diseases but it has an isolation ward with a number of single beds and cubicles, which can be used, if necessary, for children with infectious illnesses (whooping cough, chicken pox, measles, scarlet

fever, paratyphus erysipelas). This ward is intended however, for the isolation of the children from the general wards suffering from catarrhal infection (influenza, pneumonia and septic throats).

The Hospital has a wing with 12—15 beds, for paying patients at different rates. Mothers or other attendants are not usually accommodated in the private wards.

The Carl Zeiss Foundation Crèche also belongs to the children's Hospital. In 1923 the Crèche (which had previously been managed by the Women's Association of Jena under the direction of Frau Professor Unrein) was placed under the management of the Hospital. In April 1929 it was transferred to a new building in the Kochstrasse and stands on a site which is separated from the gardens of the clinic by that street, the hospital laundry and sewing room being in a special building in the same grounds. The Crèche is equipped for 20 children and has isolation rooms and nurses' quarters. The rooms for the children have recently been provided with windows on the Dosquet system—used for the first time for such a purpose.

The same medical and nursing staff is shared by all these institutions. The Medical Superintendent is Professor Ibrahim. The Chief Medical Officer and independent Medical Superintendent of the Therapeutic Institute is Professor J. Duken, the number of Assistant Medical Officers is five and the staff is increased by a large number of honorary doctors and medical practitioners.

The Welfare Centre is placed at the disposal of the municipal Medical Officer for Child Welfare and his assistant Lady Medical Officer, for Infant Welfare work. It is managed by him in collaboration with the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Matron is Sister Ilse van Bock und Polach. The sisters belong to an independent Nursing Association and, with few exceptions, have been drawn from the nursing staff of the Children's Hospital.

There are sixteen sisters, in addition to assistants in the light department, two trained teachers and the administrative staff. The number of probationers is sixty-two. They become State Registered Infants' and Children's Nurses after a two years' course. Matriculation is not made the entrance examination, only a School Leaving Certificate.

THE THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT JENA.

By Professor Dr. Duken, Jena.

THE THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE OF THE JENA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL is a clinic for tuberculous children. It plays an active part in the campaign against tuberculosis, being used partly as a centre for observation and consultation in "suspect" cases. It is very necessary to keep such children under observation, tuberculosis in children being often very difficult to recognise. This observation has the further aim of ascertaining definitely, whether a sick child can be cured at home under its mother's care or whether institutional treatment is absolutely necessary. From the social point of view, it appears best to allow the cure of disease in a child to be effected as much as possible under its mother's care.

The Therapeutic Institute is also a treatment centre for tuberculous children. This treatment often covers a long period, and must frequently be supplemented by help from other clinics. Tuberculosis in children is generally a glandular disease and must not be confused with consumption or tuberculosis in adults.

The Therapeutic Institute of the Jena Children's Hospital is a private institution which was built by Professor Duken with the assistance of subscribers at home and abroad. The building has since been transferred to the Carl Zeiss Foundation at Jena, under a Trust Deed expressly providing that the building must be used solely for the campaign against tuberculosis in children. To safeguard the conditions of the Trust, as well as to control the receipts and expenditure, a committee of management has been appointed consisting of Herr. Dr. L. C. Ebsen, President of the Finance Department; Geheimerath Dietl, President of the Thuringian Land Insurance Institution; Professor Dr. Ibrahim, Medical Superintendent of the University Children's Hospital and Professor Dr. Duken. The Institute is usually staffed by three doctors, twelve nurses, a headmaster, one junior mistress and two kindergarten mistresses, besides domestic staff. Children of all classes are admitted to the Institute and have the same treatment and are under the same regulations. The conveyance of the patients is by rail or motor-ambulance.

DÜSSELDORF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Open-air treatment has been successfully given in the Düsseldorf Children's Hospital for some years. Both children suffering from respiratory illnesses and those not so affected receive open-air treatment. The hospital is therefore provided with enough verandas to accommodate every case in the hospital. One special ward in which complete open-air treatment is given is so constructed that the children are in the open-air night and day. Infectious cases also receive the advantages of open-air treatment.

The hospital is so arranged that the Babies' Wards, including that for premature infants, are on the ground floor, older children being nursed on the upper floor. The ward for premature children has no special equipment, and there is no so-called "couveuse" (incubator): on the contrary, the cots are in a cross-ventilated ward, and in favourable weather, are taken out into the open air. The babies are kept sufficiently warm with hot water bottles.

There is an admission ward in connection with every department, in which the children are isolated in half-open cubicles. In the infectious section, there is a special department for tubercular children, as well as numerous wards for other infectious illnesses. In connection with the infectious section, there is a separate admission block, to which all infectious cases are at first admitted.

Last year approximately 5,000 patients were admitted to the Children's Hospital, including the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There is a central kitchen and milk kitchen, both of which were reconstructed last year in accordance with the most up-to-date principles, one object being to reduce the staff to a minimum. This object has been achieved, through the installation of labour-saving machinery.

The Sisters in the Children's Hospital all belong to the German Red Cross Society.

The social welfare work in connection with the Hospital is very well organised in Düsseldorf. The children's Welfare Worker is informed in every case as soon as a child is admitted. She is then responsible for seeing that each child goes to a suitable convalescent home after being discharged.

There is a special department in the Hospital for pro-

viding breast milk, to which nine wet nurses are attached. The milk is drawn off, mixed together, and put into feeding bottles. On an average the Hospital uses over twelve litres of this milk a day. Some of this milk is kept in reserve, in a refrigerator, at a temperature of 13 degrees centigrade below freezing point.

Note:—Visits will also be made to the Municipal General Hospitals, which may be of interest. These include a new Orthopaedic Department, also built on open-air lines.

THE OSCAR-HELENE HOME IN BERLIN— DAHLEM.

Medical Superintendent:—DR. FREIDRICH MOMMSEN.
Headmaster and Administrative Officer: HERR HANS
WÜRZ.

THE OSCAR-HELENE HOME was founded in 1906, on a undenominational basis. In Prussia, since 1920, the welfare of crippled children has been placed under Government control. The Oscar-Helene Home satisfies every legal requirement in this connection.

Every case of actual or threatened crippling is notifiable, doctors, teachers, midwives and all social welfare organisations being obliged to notify. Examination by a specialist is provided free at Cripples' Clinics and Welfare Centres. The aim of all welfare work for cripples is to fit them to earn a living, and such fitness demands education, training and manual skill. Cases needing in-patient treatment are admitted to special institutions, called Cripples' Homes.

In the Oscar-Helene Home, the Cripples' Welfare Centre, the Polyclinic, the Orthopaedic Clinic and Instrument Room, the Special School, the Elementary School, the Trade School and the School Workshops all form a closely co-ordinated whole. For medical treatment and education the institution can take 250 children, besides 100 boys and girls for technical training.

As the "Central Research Institution for advanced Study in the Care of Cripples for Prussia and Germany," the Oscar-Helene Home is equipped for scientific research, advanced study and diagnosis.

All children coming into the Home go first into the admission ward, which is in a house at the side of the

main buildings, in the woods. From here they are drafted into the various departments, one being for infants and small children, one for older boys and girls, and another for cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints.

In the hospital there is a theatre section, with one theatre for manipulative and another for incisive surgery, a small theatre for septic cases, several laboratories, a photographic room and an X-ray department. In a large gymnasium and in several small rooms massage and exercises, heat and light treatment and electro-therapy are given. The orthopedic instrument room is closely connected with the hospital. It provides all the appliances, plaster beds, splints and artificial limbs required.

The school is in one wing of the building. The children in the hospital go there, as far as their treatment allows, some walking and some being wheeled there in their beds. A kindergarten is attached to the school.

The school itself includes a Special School, an elementary school with four or five classes, and a continuation school with three classes. There are also special classes, such as a class for hand exercises, another for left-handed children and one for children with no hands. As open air treatment is carried on in the woods surrounding the hospital, lessons are also given in the open-air, in favourable weather. The children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints are taught in bed in the wards.

To occupy their free time, the older children have formed themselves into groups for every sort of purpose: a mixed choir, an orchestra, a chess club, a dramatic society, a ramblers' club, a games' club, etc.

The teaching workshops provide technical training for the cripples. The Home is recognised as a training centre for apprentices, and at the end of their articles the apprentices are examined by the Chamber of Trade. After that, work is found for them through the co-operation of the Home with the Employment Exchanges. The Home offers opportunities for learning the following trades: orthopedic instrument and plaster work, joinery, boot-making, book-binding, tailoring, locksmith's work and basket-making. Girls are taught tailoring and plain needlework.

The permanent Polyclinic and Cripples' Welfare Centre belonging to the Oscar-Helene Home is in Berlin S.O.' Skaliterstrasse 9, It is open daily. Out patient treat-

ment (especially remedial exercises for scoliosis), is given here.

The Oscar-Helene Home is a training school for nurses, preparing probationers for the state examination, and has its own Nursing Association. It also has a Training College for those wishing to take up social welfare work for cripples.

The museum in the Oscar-Helene Home is helpful for research and diagnosis in the treatment of cripples.

The lecture hall is used for courses for doctors, health visitors, social workers, &c. About 4,500 people visit the museum and the Home every year, including many foreigners.

The German Society for the Care of Cripples shares in the diagnostic work, the office of this national association for promoting public health being also in the institution.

The staff of the Oscar-Helene Home, including the Polyclinic, includes twelve doctors, seven men and women teachers (including kindergarten mistresses), fifty-five nurses, including probationers and those in the remedial exercises department.

THE HOCHBAUM-HOHMEYER CONVALESCENT HOME, JENA.

THE HOCHBAUM-HOHMEYER HOME, belonging to the Jena Welfare Department is on the Schweizerhöhe near Jena. It is intended for elementary school children needing from four to six weeks country convalescence, to enable them to recover their normal energy and joy in life.

The Home is chiefly indebted to North and South American philanthropists of German origin for its existence and maintenance. The names of the principal benefactors, now no longer living, are incorporated in that of the Home.

During the last few years the Home has been enlarged at the cost of the town, and the equipment improved and completed. It is now fitted with baths, water supply, electric light, quartz and sun-ray lamps, and a gymnasium with orthopaedic apparatus.

Up to sixty children can be taken at a time. They are chosen by the Medical Officer for Child Welfare, and remain under his supervision. The Matron of the Home is a qualified Welfare Worker who has a certificated Orthopaedic Nurse and two or three kindergarten mistresses on her staff. A housekeeper is responsible for the

household arrangements, with two or three maids and a man under her.

The greatest stress is laid upon developing each child's personality, and upon improving his bodily and mental health.

TODDLERS' CONVALESCENT HOME, STERN.

The Toddlers' Convalescent Home at Stern, near Jena, was opened in the summer of 1922. It has since been enlarged and can now give six weeks' happy country holiday to 24 small children at a time, aged from 4 to 6. This Home is specially adapted to the needs of small children, and thus meets a want not otherwise provided for in the town's scheme of social welfare.

This Home is also under the supervision of the medical Officer for Child Welfare who selects the children. The Home is staffed by a Sister-in-charge, and two kindergarten mistresses.

THE MARPER CHILDREN'S HOME AT BARMEN

BY DR. HOFFA.

The existence of the Marper Children's Home is due to Herr Karl Neumann and his wife, who, in November 1909, decided to turn a small farm belonging to them (in the 'Marpe,' near Barmen Park) into a Home for small children aged from three to six. It was later decided to admit children between the ages of three and seven who needed special care on account of anaemia rickets or malnutrition as well as children needing convalescent treatment after exhausting illnesses.

The architect, Professor Klotzbach, has so adapted and enlarged the old hillside farm that it now not only meets all reasonable demands from the point of view of health, but is also a little masterpiece of domestic architecture.

Building was begun in June 1910, and on 25th March 1911, the smart little house was ready for use. In 1920, it was presented to the town of Barmen.

During the nineteen years which have since elapsed, the institution has fully justified its existence. In course of time all sorts of small improvements in the building have been carried out, in particular the open-porch has been covered in with glass, and heating apparatus installed. A paddling pool has been made, a large shelter for open-air treatment provided, and the equipment generally considerably enlarged and renewed.

Thirty children at a time stay for six weeks in the

Home, which is open all the year round. An extension is allowed on the doctors' recommendation.

Two hundred and eight children were admitted during 1929. The cost of treatment was 2.52 marks a day for each child, the total number of child-days having been 8,210. The total expenditure last year was 28,800 marks (about £1,440). Payments made by, or on behalf of, patients amounted to 19,200 marks (about £960), so that the Home was subsidised by the town to the extent of 9,600 marks (about £480). Including overhead expenses the total cost per child per day is 3.05 marks (about three shillings).

The staff consists in a Sister-in-charge, one certificated children's nurse, two nursery nurses, one kitchenmaid and one housemaid.

In 1929 the children admitted were recommended for convalescence following:—

Tuberculosis (non-infectious)	..	18 cases.
Rickets		5 „
Nervous instability		8 „
Respiratory diseases		9 „
Skin diseases		3 „
Digestive diseases		2 „
Debility		59 „
Other causes		28 „

Complete recovery followed in 157 cases, partial recovery in 30 cases, while 9 cases showed no improvement. There were a few individual cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough, but these did not spread.

The Home is under the general Medical Supervisor of the Barmen Medical Officer for Child Welfare, and is visited regularly (at least once a week and oftener, if necessary) by one of the Assistant Medical Officers attached to that department.

The Home is very popular with the people of Barmen, there being usually a waiting-list for months ahead.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTE-VICTORIA HOUSE, BERLIN—CHARLOTTENBURG 5, FRANKSTRASSE 3.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTE-VICTORIA HOUSE or National Institution for Combating Infant and Child Mortality, owes its existence to the initiative of the Empress Auguste Victoria. The foundation stone was laid in 1907 and in 1909 the Institution was handed over to Trustees.

Under its constitution the Institution was:—

1. To undertake scientific research into the physiology and pathology of newly born infants and of young children;
2. To further the care of the newly-born, of infants and of young children and to provide training and refresher courses for women and girls in nursing and the care of children.
3. To devote itself through the members of its own Nurses' Association, to the care of infants and young children and to nursing in public hospitals.

The Association for Infant and Child Welfare officially connected with the Institution is responsible for:—

1. The study of social and Public Health questions in relation to maternal, infant and child welfare.
2. The collection of information concerning infant and child mortality.
3. The organisation of maternal, infant and child welfare, and giving advice and information to Local Authorities, Societies, Associations and private individuals.
4. Systematic propaganda to encourage all efforts furthering the objects of the Institution.

The Institution is under the direction of a Council. The head of the whole Institution is Professor Dr. Langstein, while the Director of the Association for Infant and Child Welfare is Professor Rott, in addition to several assistants and a departmental head of the bacteriological, serological and chemical laboratories respectively. A consulting gynaecologist is in charge of the Maternity Department.

The Institution includes every kind of provision for maternal and child care within its own walls, all being closely co-ordinated.

The main building consists of three parts joined by covered ways:

1. The centre block comprising the administrative offices, the clinical library with 1,395 volumes and 5,300 periodicals, the private ward, the doctors' quarters, the lecture hall and the domestic offices (kitchen, milk-kitchen, cold storage rooms and laundry). Below the lecture hall is a permanent "Child Welfare Museum" for teaching mothers. The principal objects in this museum

originally formed a travelling ‘‘Mothers’ and Babies’ Exhibition’’ which has been shown several times in different towns in Germany and in other countries.

The right wing comprising:

On the ground floor, the wards for expectant and lying-in mothers and their babies (Maternity Department) and the ward for premature babies (incubator ward). In the twenty years of its existence, 4,602 children have been born in the Institution. Expectant mothers may be admitted from 6—8 weeks before the confinement. Unmarried mothers, if admitted so early, must undertake to remain at least 6 or 8 weeks in the Mothers and Babies Home belonging to the Institution after their confinement, and if possible to act as wet-nurses.

On the upper floors are the nurses’ and pupils’ quarters.

The left wing comprising:

On the ground floor the Mothers and Babies’ Home.

This receives homeless, friendless and destitute mothers and babies, and therefore mainly unmarried mothers. They come either from our own Maternity Department or from other Maternity Hospitals. Free maintenance is given and clothing is lent to both mothers and babies by the institution, those who act as wet-nurses being paid. Nurse children are not usually put to the breast, but the foster-mothers draw off the milk. The possibility of feeding healthy babies during their first weeks of life, as well as sick ones with breast-milk contributes very largely to the successful results of the Institution.

The mothers look after their own children and help with other light work.

If the mother goes back to her work, the child can remain in the Home.

On the upper floor is the ward for sick and convalescent children. They come here after having been under observation for a certain time in the quarantine ward, which is at a little distance from the main building.

On the top floor are the laboratories:—

- (a) physiological bio-chemistry laboratory;
- (b) bacteriology and serology laboratory.
- (c) pathology, anatomy and histology laboratory.
- (d) X-ray laboratory.

In a separate house next door are:—

- (i) The Quarantine Ward, to which all children are

first admitted. 12,536 sick infants and young children have been treated.

- (2) The Welfare House adjoining includes
 - (a) The Child Welfare Centre.
 - (b) The Polyclinic for sick children (general cases);
 - (c) The Polyclinic for nervous and difficult children (under a nerve specialist).

A few years ago, the former cowshed was turned into a modern isolation ward, milk for the Institution now being obtained from a large estate near Berlin.

The Institution has been adapted to modern requirements by a great deal of structural alteration and improvement, especially by dividing the large rooms into smaller ones.

The Institution is primarily a Research Institution. Clinical and scientific research is greatly facilitated by the close combination of every form of public and private welfare work. In conjunction with the study of the physiology of the newly born and the pathology of premature infants, research into the causes of debility is carried on. Questions of feeding are studied, with the object of simplifying infant feeding, and of gaining fresh knowledge of dietetic disorders.

Clinical and experimental research is undertaken into tuberculosis in children, into the prophylaxis and treatment of rickets ("the English illness"), and into means for combating acute infectious illnesses (protective inoculation). The results of all this research are published in books, the records of learned societies, and in periodicals.

The Empress Auguste Victoria House is also a State Training School for Children's Nurses and is the "Mother House" of the Association to which the nurses belong after they are trained. In the twenty years of its existence, 673 nurses have been trained, a large number of whom are now working in other children's institutions in Germany, some holding responsible positions.

The Public Health and Social Welfare Section of the Empress Auguste-Victoria House is in the office of the Association for Infant and Child Welfare. Here, information of all kinds is collected and placed on permanent record, so that it may be available both in connection with inquiries carried out by the office itself and with research carried on elsewhere. This information is also helpful in promoting the organisation and practice of

social welfare work, whether by propaganda, supervision or advice. From this office, much information is sent to Government Departments and Local Authorities, to welfare organisations and to individuals at home and abroad. New information is published in newspapers and periodicals, lectures are arranged, general questions and special points in connection with particular branches of maternity and child welfare, and statistical questions are discussed. The scientific work done by the office, also recorded in numerous articles and treatises, is facilitated by a large library which contains 5,687 books on Public Health and social questions. The number of current periodicals regularly taken is 160.

The Institution also arranges courses for general practitioners, children's doctors and medical officers. From 1914—1929 there were 71 courses attended by 1930 doctors, each consisting of ten lectures, each lecture being given in two different sessions.

The German Public Health and Welfare Training School was founded in 1925, to provide training and post certificate courses for workers in ancillary professions—nurses, health visitors, welfare workers, midwives, etc. Up to now, about 4,000 of these workers have widened their knowledge by taking part in its 80 courses, educational tours and public conferences.

The Propaganda Department concerns itself with the spread of the knowledge of correct nursing and feeding among the people. For this are used:—

- (1) The Mothers' and Babies' Travelling Exhibition (see above).
- (2) The Child's Health Atlas.
- (3) Lantern slides.
- (4) Instruction box for Infant Welfare courses.
- (5) Films for Infant Welfare and Infant Feeding.
- (6) Syllabus for courses for Schools for Mothers and Mothers' Meetings, outlines of lectures and popular lectures on Infant Welfare.
- (7) Leaflets published by the Institution, viz:
 - (a) On feeding and child care.
 - (b) For expectant and lying-in mothers.
 - (c) On the protection of infants in hot summers.
 - (d) On the prevention of tuberculosis in childhood.
 - (e) On the prevention and care of rickets.

Sixteen and a half million of these leaflets have been distributed.

- (8) Patterns for infants' clothing.

(9) The A B C of Infant Welfare, by Sister Zerner (Matron) of which 185,000 copies have been printed.

Educational equipment has been supplied to many conferences and exhibitions at home and abroad, or the arrangement of parts of exhibitions have been undertaken.

The Empress Auguste-Victoria House works in close connection with kindred organisations, viz:

(1) The German Association for Infant and Child Welfare, a public scientific society which organises meetings, and conferences, and is now investigating important problems of child-welfare.

(2) The Prussian Central Association for Infant and Child Welfare, which discusses in its meetings chiefly questions of organisation, e.g., the co-operation of the midwife in infant welfare.

(3) The Central Office for Maternity and Infant Welfare in Greater Berlin. This aims at bringing together the representatives of public and voluntary bodies undertaking welfare work for free discussion of questions of common interest.

The headquarters of all these organisations is in the office of our Association for Infant and Child Welfare; Prof. Dr. Rott being secretary to all of them. Co-operation in the work is thus assured.

The remaining Associations for Public Health and Social Welfare are connected with us through the Federation of National Associations for Public Health and Social Welfare, to which belong:

(1) the German Association for Infant and Child Welfare,

(2) the German Associations for the Care of Cripples,

(3) the German Central Committee for Combatting Tuberculosis;

(4) the German Association for Combatting Venereal Diseases,

(5) the German Union against Alcoholism.

The President of this Federation is also Prof. Rott and its headquarters are in the office of our own Association.

The co-operation of the Public Health and Social Welfare section of the Empress Auguste-Victoria House with all these organisations is shown by its publishing activities. The following periodicals are issued from the office, each designed for a special circle of readers:

(1) Child Health and Child Welfare (published by the Empress Auguste-Victoria House and the German Association for Infant Welfare).

- (2) Review of Public Health and Sociology (published by the Federation of National Associations for Public Health and Social Welfare).
- (3) Progress in Health and Welfare (Journal of the Public Health and Welfare Training School).
- (4) New Developments in Public Health and Social Welfare (published by Professors Grotjahn, Langstein and Rott).

The first volume appeared recently. Its aim is to survey periodically and report comprehensively on important questions arising in the various branches of Public Health and Social Welfare Work.

- (5) Mother and Child (a popular magazine, chiefly for mothers but also for welfare workers).

Contact has recently been established with the German Midwives' Association, with the object of encouraging efforts to bring midwives into closer association with maternity and child welfare work.

The Institution also co-operates with the Associations of Local Authorities (the German Urban District Councils' Association, the National Association of Municipal Corporations, the German Rural District Councils' Association) the Prussian Rural District Councils' Association, and with the Approved Societies for National Health Insurance. By this means the development of maternity and child welfare schemes by all these Associations is encouraged. The meetings of these Associations are regularly attended on behalf of the Institution, and current questions connected with maternity and child welfare are discussed in papers given by its representatives. Courses of lectures for medical Officers of Health are held regularly in the Empress Auguste Victoria House.

The object of our connection with the Associations of National Health Insurance Societies is to persuade the Approved Societies to consider preventive health and social welfare work. In addition our popular health propaganda exhibits are shown at the meetings of the Associations of Approved Societies: continuation courses, dealing with every branch of public health and welfare work, are held regularly for the officials and staffs of these Societies.

In the twenty years of its existence, the Empress Auguste Victoria House has greatly extended its sphere of work, which has grown far beyond the limits laid down in its original Constitution.

THE PESTALOZZI-FROEBEL HOUSE, BERLIN.

THE PESTALOZZI-FROEBEL HOUSE illustrates a particular sphere of work for children, young people and women. In the main, it is the creation of a large-hearted woman, Henriette Shrader-Breymann, a relation and pupil of Friedrich Fröbel. Ever since 1873, this school—to which many others owe their origin—has been indebted to her for its special character. It has grown from small and obscure beginnings. All improvements, whether in the children's training, welfare or education, have been brought together into a living organism, always adapted to the economic conditions of the time, always working for the welfare and education of the people. Its aim has been not merely to give temporary help, but above all to rouse and strengthen powers conducive to the renewal of family and communal life. For this reason, the Pestalozzi-Froebel House does not only admit necessitous children, but has training departments of the most varied kinds, in which girls are prepared for teaching, household management and social work.

The Pestalozzi-Froebel House comprises, in the

I. Children's Department.

A day crèche, with an infants' and toddlers' department, and two rooms for children in the intermediate stage between the crèche and the kindergarten; various kindergartens for children aged from 3 to 6, and three preparatory classes for children, who though of school age are not yet ready for school, connected with special kindergartens for backward and difficult children; various groups of classes for children aged from 6 to 14; five day and night nurseries; two students' hostels; a children's reading room; an orphanage and holiday home in the country. In all about 1,200 children are cared for.

In addition, there are the various

II. Training Departments.

1. The Training School for Froebel Children's Nurses for girls from elementary schools, with about 150 pupils. The course lasts a year and a half, and trains the girls to be mothers' helps.

2. The three Training Colleges. These are for girls who have completed a secondary school education and produced evidence of knowledge of domestic subjects.

- i. The College for Kindergarten and Junior Mistresses (2 year course).
- ii. The Nursery Governesses' Training College (1 year course).
- iii. The College for Teachers of trade subjects (1 year course).

State examinations are held at the end of all these courses. A students' hostel is provided.

The children in the Day Nurseries belonging to the Pestalozzi-Froebel House are all looked after by the young students.

The children come to us because their mothers have to go out to work to earn a living. We try as far as possible to give the children the family life which they would otherwise not have. They live in little groups, like a big family, boys and girls, big and little together, and are thus brought up in the atmosphere of a happy community.

The day is spent in domestic duties, gardening, the care of plants and animals, in happy work and play. Plenty of toys and educational apparatus are provided, and pictures, books, songs and music add much to their happiness. Careful attention is paid to health and physical education by means of training in personal hygiene, diet, afternoon-rest, and medical supervision.

The parents of the children take an active part in the life of the Day Nurseries and meet there regularly on Mothers' and Parents' Evenings.

The students' training falls under three heads:

a. Theoretical, dealing with the principles underlying their work.

b. Art and technical subjects:—Music, gymnastics, action games, occupations, drawing and handwork.

c. Practical, which includes practical domestic work and gardening, besides the hours spent with the children and training in child care.

All the educational work is based on the knowledge and duties of the mother of a family.

THE HOUSE IN THE SUN, LICHTENBERG.

This kindergarten, called "The House in the Sun," was built by a Public Utility Society, "Town and Country Limited," in 1928. It is a steel building, with glass walls, and is intended to be used as their home during the

day-time by toddlers and school children living in the surrounding block buildings, built by the same Company, which contain 260 small flats.

The little house stands in a garden, so that light and sun can stream in from all sides. The Berlin Fröbel Society undertook the management of the Children's House after the completion of the building, and supervised the interior arrangements. The Berlin Fröbel Society aims at making it a place of beauty which will exert both a cultural and moral influence on the children.

The personal direction is in the hands of a trained nursery governess and of two kindergarten mistresses, who endeavour to reach the educational goal by following the lines laid down by Pestalozzi and Fröbel.

The low building can be divided into three rooms, separated by sliding doors. In one room the children's meals are served at small tables. The second room is so divided that four groups, each of ten children, can be occupied without disturbing each other. The third room is a play-room, and is used for the children's after dinner rest. Sufficient washing arrangements in the cloak-room make it possible to secure the personal cleanliness of the children.

The playground has been specially laid out, and contains a small flower-garden for each child.

The House in the Sun is used daily by 70—80 children, between two and fourteen years of age. A monthly school fee of from Mk. 2—6 is charged, according to the parents' means. For dinner, the children pay 25 pfennige a day; a certain percentage of children are of course received free.

The Berlin City Council pays the usual Berlin grant of 70% of the salaries of the two kindergarten mistresses and the company contributes Mk. 400 a year, the rest of the expenses being met by the Berlin Fröbel Society from voluntary contributions.

Very happy co-operation exists with the children's parents who live all round the "House in the Sun." The parents have formed a choir, conducted by the head of the kindergarten, and meet one evening a week in the kindergarten rooms; the mothers, too, have a drill class in these rooms, conducted by a mother who was formerly a teacher of gymnastics.

A very delightful institution are the country rambles which the head of the kindergarten takes with the mothers during the summer. On these occasions, the women, often so over-burdened with work, are for once quite

free and can give themselves up to their own interests. The children are then left in the kindergarten for the whole day, and even the fathers and older brothers and sisters are provided with dinners there.

We have as yet not many kindergartens which have formed so close a relationship with the homes. The Berlin City Council is trying, however, to establish a kindergarten on each new housing estate, so that the parents living in block buildings who are obliged to go out to work, may be able to leave their toddlers and school children for the day quite close to their homes.

GRIESSTRASSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HAMBURG.

(Paper supplied by order of the President of the Education Committee—Professor Dr. Pfeiffer and sent by Dr. Nogge).

THE GRIES STREET SCHOOL, only recently opened, is the first municipal school belonging to a large city built since the World War. It is on a new Housing Estate on the outskirts of Hamburg, in a district lately included within the City boundary. It embodies ideas in building which could only have been realized in the last few decades, when designs and plans for the elementary school of the future took shape, simultaneously with the adoption of a long sighted town-planning policy.

From the old-fashioned barrack-like school, the school of to-day has developed into a place for youth to live and work in. It is also the social centre for all those to whom the community has entrusted the education and welfare of the children of a given district.

Teachers, parents and children are to work together here. Boys and girls, i.e. all children of school age in the school area, live together in the new school, brought together again as if they were at home. According to the regulations for the self-government of schools, the teaching staff and the representatives of the parents, through the Parents Council, have to maintain good relations between home and school, and to do their utmost for the bodily, spiritual and moral welfare of the children.

The school building therefore comprises, besides 30 class-rooms for the pupils in the Junior Elementary School (1st—4th school year) and in the Senior Elementary school (5th—8th school year), other classrooms for con-

tinuation school classes (9th—10th school year) as well as a kindergarten for children, who, though of school age, are not ready for the ordinary school. The class-rooms (6 by 8 metres) are no longer equipped with fixed desks, but with tables and chairs for 36 pupils. An air of comfort is imparted to the rooms by pleasant colour schemes, and by the day-light streaming in through wide (double) windows. Standardised cupboards, shelves and blackboards for the teachers and pupils complete the equipment. The rooms can be used in the evenings, some of the class-rooms receiving a half indirect light from four groups of lights, the rest having hanging electric lamps.

The chief feature of the new school planning, is however, the provision in this school of special work rooms for practical instruction in technical subjects (tool trades, needle trades, drawing, music and housewifery) for natural science (physics, chemistry, biology) and for physical culture, for which, besides the gymnasium (25 by 14 metres) which can also be used as an assembly-hall, a special room for physical exercises (20 by 14 metres) has been provided on health grounds. Dressing-rooms, washing lavatories and bathrooms for shower and foot-baths are connected with these rooms for physical training.

For music, there is a well equipped music-room with a piano. There is a stage in the gymnasium, for school plays.

On the technical side, there is an art-room (12 by 6 metres), a needlework room, a teaching kitchen and handwork room for girls, with separate workshops for woodwork and cardboard work for boys, with the necessary small rooms adjoining.

The natural science laboratories (physics, chemistry and biology) each have, besides a room for the master's preparatory work, work benches for 18 pupils, fitted with gas and electricity points. These rooms are provided with all the necessary technical equipment, such as sliding blackboards and arrangements for excluding light. There is also a cinema room and a photographic dark-room. For astronomy, special apparatus is arranged on the roof.

The headmaster's rooms, the staff-room, the room for parents' interviews, the doctor's room, rooms for school requisites and books, the school dental clinic together with an office and waiting-room, provide the necessary accommodation for the administration of the school.

The task of the architect in combining all the rooms

needed for administration, teaching, handwork and housewifery, as well as the school assembly rooms to form one living whole, fulfilling the modern conception of what an elementary school should become, so that the whole building meets the new demands for comfort, health, and even beauty—this task could only be fulfilled under present financial conditions, by the strictest economy.

By laying stress on quality and by making the best possible use of the site for every purpose, every kind of added ornament could be dispensed with.

The simple attractiveness of the building has been achieved by making the best practical use of light and aspect, by artistic colour schemes inside and out, and by planning each part so as to give meaning to the whole. It is this attractiveness which gives the school the character of a home—a home which provides education and well-being for the younger members of all the families in the surrounding district.

THE DRESDEN MUNICIPAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

(Paper contributed by Dr. Kriesche, headmaster of the school).

BOTH the conception and the funds for building a new open-air school on modern lines were due to an anonymous donor. The building was designed by the Dresden City architect, Dr. Ing. Wolf. The School is intended for use throughout the year, the buildings being grouped round a square courtyard. The front block contains two class-rooms and two living rooms for the teachers, with a hall between. In the back block are two dormitories, with an adjoining room for clothes cupboards, and communicating with this a washing lavatory with shower-baths. In the right wing is an up-to-date kitchen with dressers and store-rooms. In the left wing are a sick-room, doctor's room, and waiting room. The class rooms, which are used as dining and sitting rooms, are entered through the cloakrooms. These are provided with stands for shoes and clothes needed in the day-time. The middle of the main front of the building forms a hall, 16 metres long by 3 wide, from which wide glass doors lead to the class-rooms and terraces in front. The bedrooms for the teachers adjoin the two dormitories. The quarters for the domestic staff are in a separate storey in the back block.

Great stress is laid on the rooms being made attractive.

and on the sanitary arrangements. The washing and cloakrooms are therefore very carefully constructed and supplied with hot and cold water and apparatus for washing the hands and feet and the whole body. Both the hot-water supply and the school are heated by gas.

The Dresden open-air school is of an entirely new type. On the one hand, it shows the character of the building as a place of instruction, and on the other, it provides the children of the town who need a change a comfortable home in which they will feel happy. The school is surrounded on two sides by forest and on the other two by a beautiful orchard. Close to the building and inside the orchard is a small bathing pool. In front is a playground with gymnastic and sports apparatus.

Fifty children needing change of air can be accommodated in the open-air school. Boys and girls come alternately from the Dresden elementary schools, their ages varying from 8—14. The duration of the stay is forty-five days. Children who have not sufficiently recovered by then remain for a further period of forty-five days. The children are chosen by the school doctors. The open-air school is chiefly used for anaemic, underfed, nervous and ‘pretubercular’ children. The cost of the staffing and maintenance of the school is borne by the town, but the parents contribute according to their means. Unemployed fathers pay the weekly maintenance allowance received for the child. Many children are given free places.

Besides the provision of good and suitable food, treatment, in the open-air school consists in proper care of the body and of physical exercises. Full use is made of light, air, water and sun. Exercise in the open air and rest alternate systematically. The children are always under the supervision of the official Dresden School Medical Officer. The statistics of cures are extremely good. In measurable results we have recorded: increase in weight 13 pounds; increase in height $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.m., increase in chest measurement $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. in 45 days.

Two teachers live in the school. The headmaster's wife is responsible for the nursing and general physical well-being of the children. Two assistants are at her disposal on week-days from 12—7 p.m. Special stress is laid on the demands of communal life. All who live in the open-air school form the open-air school family. Instruction is given daily for three hours only in the morning. It is given on the most free and natural lines

possible and adapted to the type of school. Considerable importance is attached to the children's work in the garden, and to manual instruction.

The domestic staff consists in a housekeeper and four maids. On principle, the children are not allowed to help with the domestic work.

KARL ZEISS PUBLIC LIBRARY, JENA.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM owed its origin, in 1896, to Professor Abbe, a noble-hearted and high-minded philanthropist who encouraged all kinds of socially useful undertakings. Through him, the Carl Zeiss Foundation agreed to make an annual grant to the Library, to cover the cost of premises (including heating, lighting and cleaning) and salaries, while the subscribers themselves undertook the responsibility of providing all the books, out of the money received in subscriptions.

Membership is open to all, the minimum subscription being Mk.2. a year for Associate members and Mk.20. for full members. One of the articles in the Constitution drawn up by Professor Abbe states that everyone who can possibly afford the subscription should be strongly encouraged to join the library.

The full members elect the Director, whose office is honorary.

That the Public Library met a general want was evident soon after its foundation, as the number of readers grew year by year. For nearly six years the books were accommodated in a private house until, in 1902, when that splendid creation of the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the "Volkshaus" was built, they were moved into new rooms there.

On the ground floor is the much-frequented News-Room, which contains a large number of the most popular papers—at present, about 130—including several of the greatest foreign newspapers.

Next, on the first floor, is the Magazine Room, in which at present about 322 periodicals are available. These deal with every branch of learning and with technical, economic and scientific subjects, but include popular magazines.

Next the Magazine Room is the Book Room. This contains about 50,000 volumes, covering every kind of

subject, about a third being purely literary. Among these are many foreign authors, both in German translations and in the original language. Of English authors, Edgar Wallace, Jack London, Conrad, Lewis Sinclair and Galsworthy enjoy the greatest popularity at the present time. Of the Scandinavians, Selma Lagerlöf, Sigrid Unset, and Sven Fleuren are popular and greatly esteemed, while the demand for Russian literature is considerable.

Besides fiction, the catalogue contains the following sections: natural sciences, geography, history, history of art and literature, philosophy, education, law and sociology. Books on all these subjects are in great demand among our readers.

Readers are drawn from every class of the population. An especially large proportion of the readers are local factory workers. This is an encouraging sign, testifying to the thirst for knowledge among our young people, who are particularly interested in technical books, and in others having an educational value. University students are also glad to make full use of our Book Room, as well as many children and adolescents.

The Children's Library, containing a large number of story-books and educational volumes, has been extended in the last few years, and now numbers several thousand books.

Books are constantly added to the Library, the choice being made, after careful consideration, by a Library Committee which meets once a month.

Books are given out from 12—3 and 5—7 daily, and on Saturdays from 11—4 without a break. The Reading Rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

The Jena Public Library is one of the few which makes no charge for lending books. Anyone over fourteen years of age may be registered as a borrower. No limit is placed on the number of educational books borrowed, but a small amount has to be paid on the second or third novel borrowed within a month. Every reader is entitled to one novel a month, free.

The annual grant from the Carl Zeiss Foundation has risen from Mk. 7,000 in 1897 to Mk. 60,000 in 1929. These figures show what a large sum is now needed to keep such an institution up to its own standard of efficiency, and constantly to extend its scope, so that its beneficent work may be continued in the spirit of its noble founder, Ernest Abbe.

“SAFETY FIRST” AT THE RHINE STEEL WORKS, ESSEN.

In 1924 the management of the ‘Prosper’ works (Arnberg section of the Rhine Steel Works) reorganised the following services:—

1. Protection against fire.
2. Safety and first-aid in mines and protection against gas.
3. Ambulance service.
4. “Safety first” in the works.
5. “Safety first” in traffic.

This reorganisation was needed because the previous arrangements were so inadequate as to be almost negligible, and quite ill-adapted to the needs of modern industry. A further object in the reorganisation was to achieve not only technical perfection but considerable economy in all these services, an economy which could only be secured by the co-ordination of all and by the technical efficiency of each.

The co-ordination of all these services was centred in the Company’s fire brigade, which had existed since 1914, the motor lorry park also being placed under its control. By thorough reorganisation of the personnel, who were given further training, an expert staff for each of these five services was attached to this section. A certain number of those previously employed in the services in question were no longer required, while the members of the fire brigade, being attached to the head office, were available for service and able to give advice and help whenever and wherever help was needed. With this in view, the organisation is now as follows:—

The direction and control of the five services is centred in the principal fire and first-aid station, with which all parts of the works are connected by an alarm bell, so that they can receive any kind of help and apparatus they need in the shortest possible time. Through the Central Office for Safety in Mines at Essen, our rescue apparatus is at the immediate disposal, not only of our own works but of a number of other companies in the industrial area. This applies especially in cases of accidents in mines.

While they are on call, the staff at the Central Fire Station are usefully employed in the neighbouring lorry park.

A detailed monthly account is kept, showing all running expenses and all receipts. For practical reasons the staff which is sent out when the alarm bell rings lives in the immediate neighbourhood, so that reserves may be summoned with the least possible delay in case of need.

Besides the chief fire and first aid station, there is a small auxiliary station staffed from the head office, in each section of the works. As a rule, each section is surrounded by a wall, the auxiliary fire station being at the main gate, and supplying men for any of the five services required in any of the workshops within reach. Each of these auxiliary stations is permanently connected with the head office by telephone and Morse signalling apparatus.

Inside the buildings, there are also first-aid stations, equipped with the simplest apparatus against fire and gas, and with first aid boxes for immediate use by the fire brigade staff or other picked helpers. These are also equipped with telephones and signalling apparatus, so that they can immediately give the alarm both to the auxiliary and to the principal fire stations.

The trained fire brigade staff carries out a systematic inspection of all apparatus designed to prevent fire and accidents. Duties connected with general safety and traffic regulation can easily be combined with these responsibilities.

The experience of the last few years has fully justified expectations. It has been proved that the staff needed for protection against fire, gas and accidents in mines and factories, for ambulance work and for traffic control, can be efficiently organised to render effective service in a big group of industries, and can combine technical efficiency with due regard for economy.

